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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.........FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It cost $46,000,000 to maintain the standing army of the United States last year, or $2,000 for each soldier.

The President receives in all, it is said, $125,000 annually including $36,000 for clerks, etc., $4,000 for green houses, $15,000 for stables, $3,250 private secretary, etc.

Three new papers have just been launched in North Carolina. These are the Monroe Journal, the Aberdeen Telegram and North Carolina Voice. The last named paper is a temperance organ. The OBSERVER wishes success to you all, gentlemen.

A new lighthouse is to be erected by the French Government on Penmarch Point, Brittany, which, it is intended, shall have the most brilliant light in the world, one visible for a distance of 63 sea miles. Work on its erection is to begin immediately. It is to cost 300,000 francs.

The National Farmers' Alliance is to meet at Raleigh next year, the new president says. By that time, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, a monument will be erected over the grave of L. L. Polk in Oakwood cemetery here, and there will be ceremonies of unveiling. Thus far the collection of funds for the monument has been very slow.

Hon. A. J. McLaurin last week elected United States Senator from Mississippi to succeed Senator Walthall, resigned, is said, says the Clinton Democrat, to be a grand-son of North Carolina. His ancestors went from Richmond county to Mississippi several years ago. He is of Scottish descent, coming from one of the oldest and best known families of the Cape Fear section.

Philip A. Armour, Chicago's richest citizen, is one of the greatest manufacturers in this country. In this capacity alone he employs 12,000 persons, pays $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 yearly in wages, owns 4,000 railway cars, which are used in transporting his goods, and has 700 or 800 horses to haul his wagons. Fifty or sixty thousand persons receive direct support from the wages paid in his meat-packing business alone, if we estimate families on the census basis.

The Greenville Reflector on the occasion of Judge Bynum holding Pitt county Superior court, tells of him that when there is a conviction for carrying concealed weapons, his Honor makes it a condition of suspending judgment upon payment of costs that the defendant make the court a present of the pistol. Then the pistol was turned over by the Judge to the Sheriff with instructions that he break it into pieces and return the fragments to the court. Several went between the anvil and hammer under this order.

The Democratic party will not be abandoned, says the Salisbury Truth, by the people because the men whom they elected have failed to discharge the high duties with which they were charged. They will throw overboard the incumbents this summer and select new pilots. Men are nothing; principles are everything. Democratic principles are everything. Democratic principles and Democratic government must be maintained at any cost. Let mountebanks and pickwickian statesmen step down and out. New blood, Democratic blood, to the front.

Blockade Running articles appearing in the Southport Leader which are already very interesting, will prove from now on especially thrilling. Next week the first article of the personal reminiscences will appear, the sketch being on the blockade runner named above. Among the names mentioned in the article of special interest are those of Senator Z. B. Vance, Mr. James C. Stevenson and Capt. George Morrison, of Wilmington. These personal blockade running reminiscences are of historical importance and value, and no more thrilling story can be read than the Leader's "What Ship is That?"

The jury before which John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, was tried for violation of the election laws, rendered a verdict of "guilty" with a recommendation for mercy. McKane paled a little upon hearing the verdict, but took it very coolly. McKane's counsel appealed the case to the General term and moved for McKane's lease on bail next week. The punishment provided by the law is not less than two years imprisonment nor more than ten. McKane was charged with a number of offences against the election laws, but the particular one that brought him to grief was his obstructing the execution of an order issued by Justice Gaynor to permit the inspection of the registry lists of the town of Gravesend, in which Coney Island is embraced. McKane is chief of police and a supervisor of the town of Gravesend.

There is a great deal behind the opposition to considering the Bland bill, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Times, which the people of Virginia and North Carolina should understand, and Wall street is working several points. The men in favor of the single standard are even now dipping in on the Peckham nomination now hanging fire in the Senate. Later on they propose to have a case carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the decision to be reached they hope that gold will be declared the only standard in our system of coinage. Wheeler H. Peckham is with the goldsbugs "tooth and toe-nail," and the syndicate is working with might and main to have him confirmed. The chances are he will be defeated in committee. The Senate committees are made up so that on each there is just a bare Democratic majority of one. Therefore, if one Democrat goes with the Republicans a serious complication arises. In the case of Peckham, if the Republicans unite with the Democrats for Peckham he gets through the committee all right; if it is the other way he will be reported upon adversely. The settlement of this matter depends largely on the attitude of certain senators. They have it in their power to beat him, and it does not seem possible they will vote to confirm a man who has been a consistent bolter of Democratic tickets in New York, who wants the gold standard, and who is recognized as a monumental crank.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A special to the Asheville Citizen from Marshall says: Willis Morgan, brother of Deputy Sheriff Jesse Morgan, of Buncombe county, was shot and instantly killed at Marshall, Madison county, by G. R. Sams, who is a brother-in-law of M. E. Carter, collector of internal revenue for this district. Willis Morgan was courting Sams' daughter and had been ordered off the place. He persisted in forcing himself on the premises of Sams, with the result stated ——It is believed now that the outrage committed by Emile Henry at the cafe of the Hotel Terminus in Paris last week when twenty-four persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb thrown by him, was a part of a vast Anarchist conspiracy. It is thought that the plan was prepared in London and that twenty-three men, among them Henry, were assigned to execute the outrages. Henry has confessed that he held communication with Dr. Paul Reclus, for whom the police have been looking for a long time in consequence of his alleged connection with Vaillant. ——Willis Sorrell, of Carey, aged 73 years, committed suicide. ——Sixty convicts from Raleigh will be sent to the Roanoke farms. ——All Populist and Republican Senators and it is expected a large number of Democrats will vote against Simmons' confirmation. ——The President has nominated Alexander H. Galloway to be postmaster at Reidsville, N. C. ——Postmaster General Bissell has sent forth the interdict against the Honduras lottery which has erected buildings at Tampa, Fla. ——It is said the House will not agree to any radical changes in the Wilson bill. ——The Russian police have discovered a plot for a Polish insurrection. ——A vessel arrived in Pensacola, Fla., with a stoaway on board carrying a kit of burglar's tools. ——Fire in a warehouse at Newark, N. J., destroyed $200,000 worth of linseed oil. ——The National Liberal Federation at its meeting in Portsmouth, Eng., adopted democratic resolutions. ——New England manufacturers are uneasy at the idea of the Senate putting coal back on the dutiable list. ——Professor John L. Weber, now professor at Trinity college, N. C., is a defaulter as school commissioner of Charleston, S. C., in the sum of $1,200. He was quietly arrested some time ago and gave bond for his appearance when wanted. ——Our exports of domestic cotton for January, 1894, and for the first five months of this fiscal year greatly exceed those for the same time last year. ——The treasury balance has increased $58,000,000 since January 21st. The net gold gained by the issue of the new bonds is about $41,000,000 and the gold balance is now $105,000,000. ——The expenditures so far this fiscal year have exceeded receipts $48,000,000. ——Since January 21st the internal revenue receipts have begun to increase, as compared with the same time last year. ——It is reported in Honolulu that Minister Willis has been instructed to sever diplomatic relations with Hawaii if President Dole refuses to withdraw his "menacing attitude" charges. ——The Americans in Honolulu have ostracised Minister Willis and family. ——The bark Newlight, Savannah for Philadelphia, stranded on Bogue beach, near Beaufort, N. C., last week. ——Several of the sailors of the cruiser Newark at Rio Janeiro have been attacked with yellow fever. When the launch taking these men ashore was returning she was fired on by an insurgent vessel, the commander of which afterwards said he did not know the launch was American, but this is not believed. ——Dennis J. Buckley, a New York election inspector has been convicted of fraud at the last election and sentenced to the penitentiary. ——Columbus, Ohio, had a $240,000 fire last week. ——A Georgia man deserted his wife and eloped with a young woman, then deserted her and married again. He is now indicted for bigamy. ——It will take three weeks to recover the bodies of the miners entombed in the Gaylord mine near Wilkesbarre. ——The Manufacturers' Record reports gradual, but steady improvement at the South. ——Our Minister to Hayti says there is no truth in the report that he has been advising President Hippolyte how to run his Government. ——The sub-committee of the Senate Finance committee have not decided on any of the large schedules yet. They are waiting to hear from Secretary Carlisle. The Louisiana Senators notify the committee that unless sugar is put on the dutiable list they will vote against the entire bill. ——The House Foreign Affairs committee reported favorably the bill to protect the rights of the Red Cross society. ——The prefect of police of Paris has interdicted the use of any but French and foreign National flags. ——Bradstreet's reports a decrease in the volume of business since the beginning of the month. ——Many orders given for goods are made dependent on the passage or otherwise of the Tariff bill. The anticipated trade revival at Baltimore has not appeared. At some Southern cities no change is reported and at others trade is reported fairly satisfactory. ——Land owners on Indian river, Fla., have buried dynamite along the route of the railroad H. M. Flagler is building to his Hotel Ponciana in order to stop the work. ——Robert N. Candin, one of the leading citizens of Charleston, S. C., died recently at the age of 82 years. ——The Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Peckham for the Supreme Court by a vote of forty-one to thirty-two. ——The Southern Pacific overland train was wrecked and robbed at Rosco, Col., one night last week. The fireman and a tramp were killed and the engineer wounded. The robbers got several bags of gold from the express car. ——By the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Brandenburg at Kiel forty-one men were killed. New boilers were being tested. ——A man hanged at Frederick, Md., for killing another man confessed the murder of his wife and young twins. ——The East Chicago Iron and Steel company's works were closed because the men refused a third reduction of 13½ per cent. in wages. ——There are fifty deaths a day from yellow fever at Rio Janeiro. ——The night of the capture of the bomb thrower, Henry, Anarchists raided his apartments and destroyed all his papers before the police had time to make search. ——A man was hanged in Indiana for killing six people. ——The vote on the Peckham nomination was: for confirmation, twenty-three Democrats, eight Republicans and one Populist; against confirmation, fifteen Democrats, twenty-four Republicans and two Populists. ——It will take the rescuers a month to reach the place where the men were entombed in the mine near Wilkesbarre. ——There are probabilities of deadly encounters between the editors of three newspapers in Lexington, Ky.

The Way of the World.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the brave old earth must borrow its mirth—
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer,
Sigh, and 'tis lost on the air;
The echoes rebound to a joyful sound
And shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you,
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There *none* to decline your nectared wine,
But *alone* you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded,
Fast, and the world goes by;
Forget and forgive—it helps you to live,
But no man can help you to die!
There is room in the limits of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But, one by one, we must all march on
Through the narrow aisle of pain.

The Hummer With Horns.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

From time to time during the past three years many Republican newspapers have quoted the editorials of a Durham, N. C., newspaper as proofs of the "hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" alleged to exist in the South toward the North, and especially toward the Union veterans and the Republican party. In doing this they either overlooked or purposely ignored the fact that the Democratic editors of North Carolina, at a meeting held at Raleigh in 1892, passed resolutions rebuking the editor of the Durham paper for misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of that State. It was said at that meeting, and was so published at the time, that "Al" Fairbrother, the editor aforesaid, was a recent comer from a Northwestern State, in which he had been a Republican editor, and that in his zeal as a young convert to Democracy, and a new comer to the South, he was ventilating opinions that he had ascribed to the South before he became one of its citizens.

There are in North Carolina some sagacious men who thought that there was more method in Fairbrother's madness than his brother editors understood, and that he was ranting as he did for the purpose of securing free advertising for his paper and himself in the North. A column article from his pen, published in the New York Sunday Advertiser, seems to justify their view. In it the writer makes no attack upon the North, but, instead, he gives some pretty sharp thrusts at the South, its politicians and their practices. He does this on the pretext that it is duty, having lived three years in North Carolina, and "closely observed" what was going on there, "to correct some of the fallacies and foolish notions entertained and believed by the North." These "foolish notions" are that "the South hates the North," and that it still holds to the tradition that "cotton is king," and continues to shout, "long live the king." Of the first of these, Mr. Fairbrother says: "Collectively, this part of the South hates a Northern man about as bad, I believe, as we have been informed the devil has antipathy to holy water."

"But the collective South must not be *the* South. It was true the South hated the North during the war, and many of its citizens continue to hate it, but there is a "minority which loves the North, and which is growing, and which will some day become the majority."

It is unnecessary to follow this defamer of North Carolina by repeating his attacks on the judiciary of that State or on the intelligent, conservative and thrifty people who are in a large majority in that prosperous commonwealth. But justice to the excellent people of that State and to the several thousand families of Northern people who have made their homes there since the war, requires that the slander contained in the sentence "collectively this part of the South hates a Northern man," should be refuted, for it is utterly false.

Some eight or nine years ago many Northern settlers in that State united in a call for a convention to be held at Raleigh, in which they said, 'because the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we wish our friends at the North to know it and to come and share with us this goodly heritage,' therefore let all Northerners in this State send representatives to Raleigh to tell their experience to each other for the information and guidance of their Northern friends. Arrangements were made by which many Northern newspapers sent their representatives to the convention, which was in session three days. Several hundred citizens of Northern birth attended the convention as delegates from the Northern settlers of their respective counties. The statistics compiled from their reports showed that they represented more than six thousand families of Northern or Western origin. Two days were given to "experience meetings," and the testimonies were without exception that they had been received most courteously, that their relations with the native-born citizens were most kindly and pleasant, that there was no interference with their political freedom of thought or act and that they were prosperous. The president of the convention, Hon. George Z. French, of Wilmington, was a Maine man, who first went there with General Terry's command, and remained there after the war closed. There were a score or more of ex-officers of the Union army, who had campaigned in the State, and were so charmed with it that they removed there with their families after the war, and these were merchants, mechanics, professional men and farmers, who all told the same story.

There has been no change for the worse in North Carolina since then. Yet this renegade Northern Republican, who, during the three years he has been in that State, has been misrepresenting its people by extreme pro-Southern Bourbon editorials, that he claimed voiced the sentiments of the majority of North Carolinians, now continues his slanders upon them under the pretext of being their defender.

Out upon a man who defames an honorable Commonwealth and strives to keep alive the dying embers of sectional bitterness! He is unworthy of his American lineage, and is anything but a fair brother to the people among whom he lives.

The Peanut Industry.

Edward Atkinson, the well known economist, has recently written an admirable article, pointing out the uses of the peanut, especially as a producer of oil. He it was who, pointed out the value of cotton seed for its oil and its manurial and feed qualities, as cotton seed meal, and the value of the hulls. Prior to this on many farms cotton seed was disposed of as waste. Now Mr. Atkinson predicts the usefulness of the peanut as an oil producer and in other ways.

But before we go into its production extensively attention should be called to the syndicate which controls the sale of the nuts, making its members millionaires and the producers paupers. The number of peanut buyers is small. These have formed a trust or syndicate. By this combination it is decreed that "farmer's stock" is not salable, and all peanuts before becoming marketable must go through what they are pleased to dignify with the name of peanut "factory." By another of their rules no factory will take the nuts on toll, but they must be sold to the owner of the factory. This delivers the farmer alive into their hands.

The peanuts are sold on the market at a price fixed by the syndicate, which is at present about 2 cents per pound. They are run through the "factory" at a total cost of 15th of a cent per pound, and are then sold to the retail merchant by wholesale at 4 to 7 cents per pound, according to locality. The profits being pooled are presumably divided. No wonder the farmers find no profit in making peanuts and that the factory owners are becoming millionaires. Farmers generally raise small crops of peanuts, and each not feeling largely interested, as a class they are ignorant of the gross imposition practiced upon them in this, as in some other matters. Imposed upon by the word "factory," they are led to think that there is some costly and mysterious process in preparing the peanuts for market. There is nothing of the kind. The peanuts are poured into a revolving cylinder which polishes them and blows out the pops and dirt. As they come out they fall upon a broad, endless belt which carries them along to be bagged. Negroes stand on each side of this moving belt and with paddles deftly sort the peanuts. They are then bagged and sold for more than double the price paid the farmer. The process of thus preparing them costs—not more than one-fifth of a cent.

It was also thought that the process was not only mysterious and required skill—which we see is not so—but that the machinery was expensive. But it is said by those who know that the machinery of one of these so-called "factories" will not cost more than $500 to $700, and that the whole plant, including machinery, building, engine—everything—should not cost over $2,000 to $2,500. It was also urged that there was a patent on the machinery. A party who was bold enough to defy this claim and establish his own factory demonstrated by a suit in court that there was no patent, and thereupon it is said the syndicate took him in and he is now one of our oppressors and fast becoming a millionaire.

As a last resort, to discourage putting up factories it is given out that large capital is required to establish a brand and put it on the market. On the contrary, the writer has recently had correspondence with numerous dealers from San Francisco to Boston, and from New Orleans to Montreal, and readily had offers varying from 4½ to 7 cents for nuts, without any question as to brand. The only requirement was that they should be sound and "factory" stock. The syndicate have educated the public to require the latter, as it places the trade in their hands.

If the farmers generally knew the above facts, they could readily emancipate themselves from selling at 2 cents per pound peanuts which, with the addition of 1-5 of a cent "factory" work, are sold at 4 to 7 cents, by each neighborhood putting up a factory, or by some one putting it up to run for toll. But these facts have been persistently suppressed. Where at very rare intervals a factory, out of the seaport town, has been put up it is said that it always mysteriously and suddenly stops. Those who know say that this is done by the syndicate paying the owners of the new factory a sum equal to the estimated profits of the tolls which would be likely to come in if the factory was run. Fortunately, there is no internal revenue tax on factory peanuts, as on manufactured tobacco, by which the syndicate can keep a monopoly.

This is one of the many ways in which the farming class is plucked. Will not farmers who are interested in peanut raising look into this matter and each neighborhood provide itself with a factory for next season at which peanuts may be prepared for market for toll? "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.'

WALTER CLARK.

It is said that the wife of a New York millionaire has for the last three years been traveling all over Europe trying to match a pearl.

Emily Faithfull smokes cigars, but does so in order to relieve the chronic asthma, from which she suffers.

The Great Dead of '93.

Among the men who have died during the past year and whose names will figure in history are James G. Blaine, late Secretary of State; Alexander of Battenberg, once the Prince of Bulgaria; ex-President Hayes, General Benjamin F. Butler, Chief Justices Lamar and Blatchford, Hamilton Fish; Beauregard and Smith, Confederate generals; the Earl of Derby, Miribel, chief of the French general staff; MacMahon, ex-President of France; Jules Ferry, Senator Stanford, the founder of Leland Stanford University; Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Abbot, ex-Premier of Canada; "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, Tirard, a former Premier of France, and Admiral Tryon, of the Victoria, first of English naval officers of the day. The church, in its various members, has lost Phillips Brooks, who is claimed by the church universal; Dr. A. P. Peabody, Dr. Philip Schaff, Frederick Evans, the Shaker; Bishops Kip and Bissell and Brother Azarias. The ranks of the men of letters show few breaches, but among these are places once filled by Taine, Francis Parkman, Guy de Maupassant, John Addington Symonds, Mrs. Maria Lamb, founder of the Magazine of History; De Mille, Lucy Larcom, Professor Jewett and Dr. William Smith, the lexicographer. Among the scientists who have been taken away the names of Tyndall, Charcot and Professor Horsford, of Harvard, are the most prominent names. Others of this class are Craven, the inventor of the submarine cable; Lichtenthaler, the conchologist and marine botanist; Decandolle, a French botanist; Captain Anderson, who commanded the Great Eastern when laying the first Atlantic cable; Joseph Francis, the inventor of the life-boat; Colton, the map publisher; Viner, the meteorologist; Stephenson, builder of the first street car; Rae, the great Arctic explorer; Harvey, the inventor of the armor plate. Few men have died in 1893 whose loss has been more severely felt and whose name has been more widely honored than General Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute and friend of the freedman and the Indian. In this category, among those who did much for their fellow-men, may be mentioned also Anthony Drexel, George I. Seney and Colonel Auchmuty. Last, but by no means least, in the ghostly procession we notice Edwin Booth, greatest of American actors and a very rare character; Fanny Kemble, J. E. Murdock, Gounod, the composer, and Tschaikowsky, the Russian musician.

How a Coat of Tar Feels.

St. Louis Democrat.

People who read of tarring and feathering know that the punishment is a very unpleasant one, but few imagine how terribly painful and dangerous it is. In Wyoming I once saw a man who had been tarred and feathered, and although he fully deserved the discipline I could not help pittying him.

Hardened tar is very hard to remove from the skin, and when feathers are added it forms a kind of cement that sticks closer than a brother.

As soon as the tar sets the victim's suffering begins. It contracts as it cools, and every one of the little veins on the body is pulled, causing the most intense agony. The perspiration is entirely stopped, and unless the tar is removed death is certain to ensue.

But the removal is no easy task and requires several days. The tar cannot be softened by the application of heat and must be peeled off bit by bit, sweet oil being used to make the process less painful. The irritation to the skin is very great, as the hairs cannot be disengaged, but must be pulled out or cut off. No man can be cleaned of tar in a single day, as the pain of the operation would be too excruciating for endurance, and until this is done he has to suffer from a pain like that of 10,000 pin pricks. Numbers of men have died under the torture, and none who have gone through it regard tar and feathering as anything but a most fearful affliction.

Is This True?

Charles B. Farwell, one of Chicago's successful men, is quoted as saying: "There's nothing in glory, and—friends! Friends! I can count my friends on my hands, and they are members of my own family. There's not such a thing as friendship in the world. What you call friends are butterflies. They hover around you in the sunshine, and when the shadows come they disappear. If a man is successful and perfectly independent of everybody they fawn, smile, to-day, and insist on doing something to help you. If he gets a tumble they immediately lend their assistance to keep him rolling to the bottom of the hill. When you really need them, they desert you and have no faith in you. And I can prove it to you every day of your life. Friendship is all theory. If I myself want to make a first class enemy as I have to do is to help a man who is in deep trouble. Will he be grateful? He will hate me in the end because I am in a position to be of service to him, and have placed him under much obligation. I believe, after the fifty years of real experience I am what you would call a pessimist. Better say nothing about it. It sounds bad.

"Hand and Seal."

In old England the Barons, if you remember thought it beneath them to do even such mental work as required in education, and so had servants to do both their reading and writing. When a servant had written a deed, the baron, in place of signing his name, dipped his hand in a plate of smut, and stamped its picture on the document—the lines of every man's hand being as different from every other's, as his hand-writing would have been—and then, turning his hand, he stamped his seal ring into the hot wax. So originated the term "Witness my hand and seal."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A FAMOUS BATTLE.

The Fight Between the Kearsage and Alabama

The sinking of the United States steamer Kearsage brings to mind the famous naval battle between her and the Alabama, off the port of Sherbourgh, France. The battle took place on Sunday, June 19, 1864. The crew of the Kearsage were in their holiday clothes. The ship's company were about to come together for divine service when the Alabama was sighted. The Kearsage put to sea, the Alabama following. It was to be a fight to death. When they were about seven miles from shore the Kearsage wheeled and charged upon the Confederate vessel. The Alabama sheered, and presented her starboard battery. The Kearsage came on more rapidly. The Alabama sent a broadside of solid shot. No answer came from the Kearsage. Faster and faster she plunged through the water.

A second and part of a third broadside did not check her. She withstood them as solidly as the mountain of granite in New Hampshire after which she was named. Capt. Winslow wanted no long range fight. His guns were loaded with five second shells.

When the vessels were nine hundred yards apart the Kearsage sheered, and her starboard battery belched forth. Then was the splendid struggle really begun. Fifteen thousand persons saw it with their own eyes on that Sunday morning; many millions have been thrilled by it.

The Kearsage tried to run under the Alabama's stern for a raking, but was prevented by the Alabama sheering. This forced the fighting on a circular track. Under a strong port helm each vessel steamed at a top speed around a common centre, pouring its fire into its opponent a quarter to a half mile away.

A broadside from the Kearsage carried away the ensign of the Alabama. The Union sailors cheered like mad. The Alabama changed from shot to shell, then shot both. At the start her fire was rapid and wild. The men of the Kearsage fired with deadly deliberation an accurate, destructive fire. The Kearsage gunners sent no shot that was not aimed, the heavy guns at the water-line, the lighter ones at the deck.

With dreadful energy, the desperation of threatened death, the enthusiasm of promised victory, the men on both ships fought. After that storm of shot and shell had continued for eighteen minutes a 68-pounder shell passed through the bulwarks of the Kearsage and exploded on the quarterdeck, wounding three men. The guns of the Kearsage were doing dreadful damage on the Alabama. Three 11-inch shells did horrible execution. The decks were strewn with dead and dying. The starboard battery was almost disabled. The vessel careened heavily from the effects of shot holes on her water-line.

There was no thought of surrender on the part of the Alabama. The concentrated firing of the Kearsage was tearing the Alabama to pieces. Still the men fought on, not lessening the fire.

The vessels had completed the seventh rotation in the circular track Capt. Semmes left the circles and started for France. Water rushed through the gaping sides of his ship. But still every available gun was in action. She began sinking, sinking. The Kearsage followed, and sent shot and shell into the disabled Alabama.

When Capt. Semmes was told that the ship could not float for ten minutes longer, he ordered the colors struck. Two mutinous officers declared they would never surrender. They opened fire on the Kearsage. Then came a broadside from the Union ship. That was the last shot fired. The duel lasted one hour and two minutes.

The Alabama settled fast. The wounded were placed in boats. An English yacht, the Deerhunt, rescued Capt. Semmes and several officers, and they escaped on her. The Kearsage rescued many.

The bow of the Alabama rose until it stood upright in the water. Strait as a plumb-line she went down, stern first. So ended the Confederate vessel that had destroyed $10,000,000, of American shipping and made her name a household word in the navies of the world. And now the staunch and gallant old ship that did this great thing is wrecked on a bit of rock in the Carribean Sea, as helpless as was her old enemy.

In this battle nine of the Alabama's crew were killed and twenty-one drowned. On the Kearsage but three were injured seriously. The chain armor accounts for this.

Around the World in Eighty Days.

Did Jules Verne ever think that his imaginary Phileas Fogg would be eclipsed by an American girl, who once made the circuit in less than seventy-three days? But Phileas had to take "second money." The fame of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has gone around the world long ago, and left its record everywhere as a precious boon to every nation. In the whole world of medicine nothing equals it for the cure of scrofula of the lungs (which is Consumption). Coughs and bronchial troubles succumb to this remedy, and the blood is purified by it, until all unsightly skin blotches are driven away. Don't be skeptical, as this medicine is guaranteed to every purchaser. You only pay for the good you get.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The New Silver Bill—Full Text of the Measure.

The full text of the silver bill over which the present fight in the House is being made is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to transfer to the several mints of the United States and caused to be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and into such minor silver coins as he may deem advisable, at least two million of ounces per month of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1890, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Second, That after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is directed that whenever the Treasury coin notes issued in accordance with the provisions of the said act of July 14th, 1890, or whenever the silver certificates issued by virtue of any act of Congress authorizing the issue of such certificates on the deposit of silver dollars, are presented for redemption, to redeem such notes and certificates in either gold or silver. Provided, that in case the amount of coined gold in the Treasury exceeds the amount of the coined silver, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem such notes and certificates in gold coin, but in case the silver coin in the Treasury exceeds the amount of gold coin, such notes and certificates shall be redeemed in silver coin.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue treasury coin notes in amount equal to the gain or seigniorage of the silver bullion purchased under the provision of said act of July 14, 1890: Provided, That hereafter no treasury notes of less denomination than $5 shall be issued.

Fourth. That upon the deposit in the treasury of any gold or silver coin the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue treasury notes to the nominal amount of such deposit, and all laws authorizing the issue of gold and silver certificates are hereby repealed, and all laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Government Expenses.

Official figures completed in the Treasury Department, says a press despatch, show that the first seven and a half months of the present fiscal year, the expenditures of the government have exceeded the gross receipts by forty-eight and a half million dollars per month. The figures are: Receipts $188,500,000; expenditures $237,000,000. At this rate, at the expiration of the current fiscal year, the net deficit will be $33,000,000. This rate of deficit however, is not likely to continue. Already there are signs of recovery in internal revenue receipts, which this month show a slight excess over the receipts for February, 1893.

The figures are: For the first fifteen days of February, 1894, $6,052,722, as against $5,922,247 for the corresponding period of February, 1893. The aggregate figures for internal revenue to date are $91,626,000 as against $103,951,000 for the corresponding period of last year, a loss of $12,000,000 with only four months and a half in which to catch up. Custom receipts however, continue to decline, the aggregate loss for the year to date being $42,000,000, while for this month to date they are nearly $3,000,000 less than for the same period of last February. The total figures are: For 1893, to February 15, $127,690,000; for 1894, to February 14, $87,303,000, and for the first half of February, 1893, $8,957,000; for the first half of February, 1894, $6,034,000.

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Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says "disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

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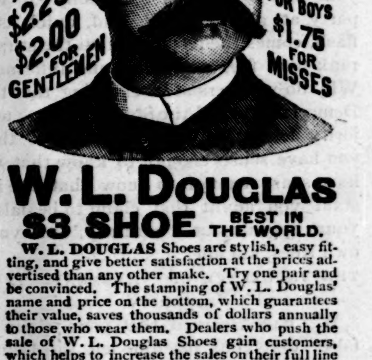

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB'Y 22, 1894.

THE MACHINE VS. DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The "machine" has been defined as "party organization perverted to personal purposes." There was a time, not long since, when the machine proclaimed that hostility to the machine was hostility to party organization. Those days are past. The rank and file of the Democratic party are not the fools the machine took them to be. They have learned that between the machine and party organization there is an irrepressible conflict. If the machine live, then the purpose of party organization—which is to serve the party, and *not* the persons who run the machine, and who are but servants of the party—if the machine live, then party organization has yielded up its life that the machine may live; and the party itself, which has no existence except through organization, is dead.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

That is the situation in North Carolina to-day. The machine has triumphed, but the party is dead. That is to say, it *will* be dead unless the corpse of the machine is substituted for the corpse of the party. But the machine prefers the death of the party—for that matter, the death of the State, of the Union, or of the Universe—to its own death. Hence the machine says that if the party is to live it must be "harmonious" in its support of the machine. Why? Because, as the machine says in its special to the Charlotte Observer of the 17th instant, "It appears to be quite generally admitted now that this year the Republicans and Populists will coalesce." Well, what if they do? Is not the Democratic party equal to whipping both of them combined? Certainly, admits the machine; but it must be united, and, as we can't swap horses while crossing the stream that we are already in the current of, we must ride the steeds yet awhile that have brought us to the brink—for anything is better than Republican and Populist domination. That is so, would have said the Democratic party, a few years ago; and that is so, would say the Democratic party to-day, if it were not for one stubborn fact. What f ct, stubborn or otherwise, blusteringly demands the machine, can interfere with your duty to preserve "harmony" in the party at all hazards? And, quick as a flash, comes the response from the stupid rank and file, now alert and informed: Why do you persist in claiming that the Democrats carried the State by 40,000 majority in 1892? Why, if it be not that you have sense enough to know that we have sense enough to know that the instant you admit that claim to be false, your appeals for "harmony," on your own lines, are idle?

THE IMPOTENCE OF "HARMONY" IN A MINORITY.

We have learned that your claim *is* false; that your machine left the Democratic party 14,000 in a minority in 1892; and "harmony" in a minority is of no value.

There it is. Harmony in a minority is of no value, because, under our system of government, minorities do not carry elections.

WHAT CHANGED THE MAJORITY INTO A MINORITY?

What is needed is to restore this minority to its former condition as a majority. That raises the question, what converted the former majority into the present minority? The answer is, the revolt of the farmers against the tyranny of the town rings. What town rings? The town rings, wherever they may be, that find expression in Mr. Simmons's machine. Then, shall the country be exalted above the town? If it were necessary that one should be exalted above the other, then, under our system of popular government, it is the country that must be exalted; for, in North Carolina, there are three conntry votes to one town vote. But, as a matter of fact, a moment's reflection will show that, not only is there no conflict of interest between the country in North Carolina and the little cities and towns we have, but that the interests of town and country are interdependent or identical. Why, then, have the farmers revolted against the towns? Because the towns goaded them into revolt. How? By proclaiming that their interests conflicted, or by securing for their superior town party organization the chief fruits of county party organization, or both.

But were the townspeople so foolish as to say this, or do this?

Ah, there it is. Were the townspeople so foolish as that? Nay, verily—that is to say, not consciously. But the strife is on. *Who* stirred it up? Not the townspeople, indeed; but those they have been allowing to speak for them: the town rings that run the machine—the little knots of men that hold the great body of the urban populations under the heel because the latter have thrown away their power by abstention from the primaries—a machine whose life depends on strife between town and country.

PARTY PLEDGES VERSUS THE BOLTING MACHINE.

But are country people so greedy of a share in the control of party organization that for the want of this they have been led to bolt from the old party in which all their hopes once centred? By no means. But they had found that the machine, often manned by bolters, is a bolter in embryo, ever ready for a bolt if a good bargain may be had. It is not the places that the rank and file are after, that splendid yeomanry which supplied the cohorts of the Confederacy, but men *in* the places who will carry out the principles that affect their own chances for bread-winning. After many years, they witnessed an ideal expression of such principles at Chicago. But the machine flung these in the dirt at Clinton. That w s an error bitterly repented of, says the machine. But the representatives of the machine at Washington do not repent. They vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law; and they emphasize this act by voting for the nondescript Van Alen, the mugwump, Hornblower, and their fellow bolter, Peckham.

THE REMEDY.

What is the lesson and the remedy? Simple enough. Let the great body of townspeople recover their lost control of municipal party organization, and hold out their hands to their brethren in the country. Then shall we have again that harmonious majority which Vance used to lead to victory.

That is the meaning of the fight against Mr. Simmons, whose agents in government pay, scattered now through every county, are trying to stay the rising tide. Our quotations elsewhere show that they will not succeed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The people are beginning to see the significance of the fact that Vance, who opposes Simmons, resisted every temptation to vote for unconditional repeal, for Van Alen, for Hornblower and for Peckham; while Senator Ransom, who supports Simmons, voted for all of these.

* * *

We are authorized to say that there is absolutely no truth in the intimations that are again coming to the surface that Senator Vance will abate his opposition to Mr. Simmons. The reverse is true. When he returns to Washington, he will—unless Mr. Simmons follow the example of his late mate and run away—make the Collector's unfitness for office so plain that even the wilfully blind must see it.

Nor is there any truth in the industrious rumors that the Finance committee will make a favorable report in this case.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Elsewhere we print an account of the proceedings in the executive session of the Senate on Saturday leading up to the rejection of the President's nomination of Mr. Peckham of New York.

On Monday, to everybody's surprise, including the Senate itself, the President sent to that body the name of Senator White of Louisiana, whose nomination was at once unanimously confirmed.

All sorts of rumors, say Monday's press dispatches, were afloat during the morning relative to this appointment, in which the names of Senators Gray and Faulkner were mentioned, but not that of the Louisiana Senator. Senator White did not come to the Senate to-day, and the fact that he was at the White House this morning, where he doubtless received the news, constrained him to absent himself from the presence of his colleagues. He is a lawyer of marked ability, in the full vigor of life, and will bring to the Supreme court a valuable knowledge of the intricacies of practice under the Civil Code, or Code Napoleon, as it prevails in the Louisiana courts, which will be of great service in disposing of cases arising in the courts of that State. Edward Douglas White was born in the parish of Lafourche, Louisiana, in November, 1845, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's Maryland, at the Jesuit college, New Orleans, and at Georgetown college, Washington. He served in the Confederate army, and in 1868 was licensed to practice law by the Supreme court of Louisiana. In 1874 he was elected a State Senator and was appointed four years later associate justice of the Supreme court of Louisiana. He was elected to the Senate to succeed James B. Eustis, and took his seat March 4th, 1891. His term does not expire until March 3rd 1897.

Southern members were particularly well pleased with the choice, and exchanged congratulations with one another.

Senator White himself, knew nothing of the fact that the President was considering his name until yesterday evening, when the President sent for him. He called at the White House at 8 o'clock and remained in conference with the President for more than two hours. The President then for the first time informed him of his intention, and said he believed that he had all the qualifications for a member of so distinguished a court, and asked him if he would accept the place.

The proffer came so suddenly and carried with it such a change in Senator White's personal plans that he asked for time to consider, agreeing to give a positive answer to-day. Senator White again called at the Executive mansion this morning, and as he crossed the threshhold was still undetermined. An hour's talk with Mr. Cleveland, however, decided him, and at 1:30, having said that he would accept the nomination, he left the mansion. He did not go to the Capitol, but returned to his rooms.

Within an hour from the time the nomination was sent in Senator White had been confirmed and the President notified.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

As soon as the doors were closed Senator Pugh called up the nomination and asked that it be immediately considered. This was agreed to. He spoke highly of the nomination and said that it was a happy solution to the trouble. The Fourth judicial circuit, consisting, of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and the Fifth circuit, composed of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, made eleven States of the Union which had no justice of the Supreme court of the United States. While the small circuit composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee had three judges, Harlan, Brown and Jackson. He believed this Southern circuit was entitled to it and was glad the President had selected Mr. White. He then moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Senator Hoar seconded the nomination, and speaking again, later on, said he was pleased to see that young blood was to be infused into the Supreme court. He disliked the idea of nominating old men who could not give the country, by reason of old age and physical infirmity, the full benefit of their services. For Mr. White's legal ability he had the highest regard and was glad the President had made a selection upon which the Senate could agree.

In view of Senator Hill's attitude in regard to the two nominations that failed of confirmation, what he said to-day became interesting. He spoke in full as follows:

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

"I rise for the purpose of seconding the motion of the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary committee. Representing as I do, in part, the circuit in which the vacancy exists, caused by the death of the late lamented Judge Blatchford, and to fill which the nomination just reported has been presented to this body for its consideration, a few suggestions on my part at this time may not be inappropriate. Permit me to remark at the outset that this nomination from a personal point of view is entirely unobjectionable. The nominee is able, and experienced. He is personally affensive to no one. He has not been involved in any factional dissensions and he possesses the confidence of the Democratic party of his State, to which he is proud to belong. He has not antagonized any regular Democratic organization and every Senator around this circle knows and respects him. He is not without judicial experience, having for two years creditably served upon the bench of the Supreme court of Louisiana and his selection will prove acceptable to the bar of the United States and to the people.

"While it is true that Judge White's selection is most admirable and one in which I must cheerfully acquiesce, it is perhaps equally true that the people of New York in their local pride will regret that the President did not see fit to make a satisfactory appointment from the hundreds of competent lawyers and distinguished jurists in that great State, whose nomination would have provoked no opposition whatever and who would have adorned and honored the highest court in the land. It may be asserted as a fact that almost any one of the forty judges of the Supreme court of New York State or any one of the present Federal judges there residing, would have been acceptable to the Senate, had the President in his wisdom seen fit to honor any one of them by a nomination. There was no dispute upon this point, but the President's choice in his opinion seemed to have been limited to a select few, for reasons best known to himself.

"I do not propose on this occasion to add a single unpleasant remark to the unfortunate contest which has occupied our attention for the past six weeks over the two nominations which the majority of the Senate regarded as unsuitable and objectionable. I do not retract a single word which I urged in successful opposition to their confirmation. These contests have passed into history—there let them be judged. I believe that the State of New York was entitled to the judgeship and had the Senators from that State been consulted, as they properly should have been and as courtesy and usage required, a satisfactory selection from the numerous eminent members of the bar of my State could have easily been made. You well know that the Senators from New York had no candidates of their own. Their action was not influenced by disappointment. They pressed no favorites of theirs upon the attention of the appointing power, but whatever action they took was impelled by their self-respect, and their loyalty to the people's interests which they represented, and to the regular Democratic organization to which they belonged.

"The President in the exercise of the sole discretion which the constitution vests in him, has seen fit to go outside of the circuit where the vacancy occurred, and has honored the Senate by the appointment of one of its distinguished members from the far distant State of Louisiana, and while this action may perhaps justly be regarded as a slight to New York and to our circuit, or a reflection upon its distinguished judiciary, any member of which would have adorned the highest Federal court, yet we may congratulate ourselves that so admirable a selection has been made, and reflect that after all, the question of locality or residence is a matter of little consequence, compared with the other considerations involved in the choice for so exalted a station. I am entirely satisfied with the present outcome. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I express my desire that this nomination should be confirmed at once."

The vote was then taken and Mr. White was confirmed without a dissenting voice.

THE MIGHTY PEOPLE RALLY TO VANCE.

THE TIDE IS TURNING.

Charlotte Times, before Vance's Letter.]

So much has been said recently about Senator Vance's attitude toward Mr. Simmons that we are constrained to refer to the matter. Upon this subject the Asheville Citizen says:

"There are those who, while professing to be friends of the greatest old North Carolinian, are ready to inflict a wound whenever an opportunity is presented. So they will take the Simmons case as a chance to throw off their muddle-brained gab about what this, that and the other will do for the Senator. The latter undoubtedly has the right to his opinion, and if he votes against Mr. Simmons he undoubtedly has a good reason for doing so. He certainly has a right to do so. But, these dreadful warnings—well, talk is cheap."

To get a correct view of this case we must go back. Most of our readers know that Vance and Cleveland are not on good terms, and that the relations between Vance and Ransom are very strained. Many may remember an article which appeared in the Times Oct. 26, which showed how unfairly Senator Vance had been treated in the way of patronage. The fact that his recommendation for Collector was turned down by Senator Ransom's opposition is fresh in the public mind. The fact that one of his friends, a good Democrat and an able man, was defeated for a foreign appointment by Simmons's interference is not generally known; but is a fact just the same. We are told that more than once Simmons used his official position to defeat Vance's recommendations.

These are only a few of the facts in this case, but with only these would any one blame Senator Vance if he opposed Simmons. But if Senator Ransom tells the truth Senator Vance has filed no charges against Simmons. He says the only charges are those filed by Republicans and Populists. That this is not true is evidenced by the statements of Mr. Chas. N. Vance and editor Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, who both declare that charges have been preferred by Mr. Hale, accusing Simmons of selling out the national ticket and setting aside the Chicago platform at the Clinton convention. Among other things Editor Hale has time and again charged Mr. Simmons openly in his paper of being a traitor and of conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Among the charges he filed against him at Washington are these:

1. Deliberate betrayal of his political trust as chairman of a State Executive Committee.
2. Conduct [since his appointment to office] unbecoming a gentleman and an official of the Government.

Now if the charges be true, and we have not heard that Mr. Simmons denies them, is it any wonder that his nomination is held up. But notwithstanding all these facts it does not appear that Senator Vance has made a single charge against him. He voted against his confirmation in committee and is paired against him in the Senate. That is all, and it seems to us that his own self respect demanded at least this much opposition.

We have only written this much because we felt that simple justice demanded it. And in conclusion we offer a word of warning. Senator Ransom and Mr. Simmons can deprive Senator Vance of his rights in public patronage and the people of North Carolina look on complacently, but when they impugn his motives and question his devotion to Democracy before the people of the State they beard the lion in his den, and it is time to stand from under for something is going to drop.

Senator Vance's friends have stood much in silence, but silence has ceased to be a virtue, and the defamers of the "good gray head" are warned to stop their abuse and misrepresentation or they will find trouble ahead of them.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

Wilmington Messenger.]

A gentleman writes us from Laurinburg warmly indorsing Senator Vance's course in dealing with Mr. Simmons. He says Vance is "the noblest man that ever breathed life in North Carolina." He complains of Simmons's course as to appointing magistrates, but we confess to ignorance at this point. He says he knows that the chairmen of Township Democratic Executive Committees were asked to recommend men fit or desirable for magistrates, and that the men named were often disregarded and others substituted by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, but Mr. Simmons can not be blamed for this. But our correspondent complains of bad treatment. He wrote to Mr. Simmons in behalf of an old and faithful soldier, a man of intelligence, a devout Christian "who never drank a drop of spirits in his life," of good business qualifications, and was Adjutant in the war and needed a place, and deserved it because of "his zeal and influence for Democracy, but his modesty forbade his own application for a place," and yet no answer came. He says he "as Chairman with my Board of Executive Committee applied for him and he treated it with contempt, never replied or noticed it." He also makes some comments upon Senator Ransom's course which he disapproves of. He is a strong admirer and friend of Senator Vance and complains of his treatment by the State press. We make a quotation:

"The idea of the intelligent press of North Carolina holding up the hands of Ransom and to dare say one word against such a hero as Zeb Vance is in the highest sense sacrilege and unpatriotic. Vance has never made a mistake, but been faithful throughout peace and war and stable to the last extent. Hold his hands up. He is worthy of your support, and Vance today is the most popular man in the earth with the people of North Carolina. Yea, far more popular than ever before. The city papers and people may try to decry Vance, but when such sounds reach the hills and dales of North Carolina it falls still born."

Shelby Review.]

Before setting their coulter too deep it would be well for the papers that are rushing to Mr. Simmons' defense to pause and ask themselves these few questions:

1st. Why has Mr. Simmons not answered the charges preferred by Mr. Hale?

2nd. Why in his letter does he ignore Senator Vance's reference to those charges and skip over the latter part of the Senator's letter in which he plainly states the grounds upon which he is opposing Mr. Simmons?

3rd. What higher right has Mr. Simmons to the gratification of his spite against Senator Vance's friends, than Senator Vance to fight him?

4th. Would not a little inquiry prove that Mr. Simmons' letter is not entirely frank and that its purpose was and is to mislead the public?

We are friendly to both Mr. Simmons and Senator Vance, but it is a mighty hard matter for us, as a friend of the latter and as a citizen of the State that has reposed her trust in him for nearly fifty years, without a shadow upon his name or a stain upon his record, we say it is mighty hard for us a friend to Senator Vance, (who never betrayed a trust or faltered in a duty,) and as a citizen of North Carolina to forget that some of the Simmons organs have denounced this great patriot as a "traitor."

Ibid.]

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that the North Carolina Congressmen condemn Senator Vance for his course in the Simmons matter. We venture the assertion that they will not give expression to their "condemnation" when they go before the people this Fall for re-election.

Charlotte Times, Feb'y. 15, 1894.

Senator Vance in a card to the Asheville Citizen says he will oppose the confirmation of Mr. Simmons both on personal and public grounds. He says he cannot state the nature of the charges filed against Mr. Simmons because his mouth is closed to everything said and done in committee. He accuses Simmons of volunteering his interference and using his official position to defeat Gudger and Hale. Mr. Simmons replies at a considerable length and says he did not interfere with Senator Vance's recommendations except in reply to a question from the President and Assistant Secretary Quincy.

We leave our readers to decide whose statement they will accept. We hope Mr. Simmons will not follow Mr. Elias' example and withdraw and run for Congress. If he is innocent let him stand like a man and not run away. There is no danger of a rupture in the Democratic party from this source. We have no idea the Senate would reject Mr. Simmons' nomination without a good reason. There have been grave charges preferred against him, and neither he nor the party can afford to let them go uninvestigated. The Times wants all the light turned on, and it wants Mr. Simmons to stand or fall on his merits alone.

We do not believe Senator Vance would oppose him without good reasons for so doing and we are willing to suspend judgment and await results. Nor do we believe that a thorough investigation and the subsequent confirmation or defeat of Mr. Simmons will ruin the party as some of the Simmons organs are predicting.

Wilmington Messenger.

A Wilmington merchant writes us a kind letter in which he says.

"Please do not think I am trying to be conspicuous in expressing to you my sincere thanks for your open, honest opinion on the present reign of the financial terror of to-day, its cause &c. Though things are gloomy, yet there is hope as long as such men as you are on the side of right with the people. When men in high places prove traitors then it is only justice that they should be exposed, and if we did not have some brave, honest editors what would become of this country? I thank my maker for giving us such men, and the day will come when such men will be called blessed. Any man that is not blind can see the terrible influences of the money power in our Presidential mansion, in the Senate and House."

Hickory Press-Carolinian.]

Senator Vance makes public his status in connection with the confirmation by the Senate of Mr. Simmons, nominated by the President for Collector of Internal Revenue. We print it elsewhere. This is the first time we have arrived at the true inwardness of the whole situation in this matter. In our judgment Senator Vance could not do otherwise than as he proposes and preserve his self-respect and maintain the dignity of a United States Senator from the great State of North Carolina.

[Shelby Review.]

The feeling against Senator Vance, for the course he is pursuing in regard to the matter of Simmon's confirmation, is deepening daily. There is some plain talking done. It is heard here on all sides. The Senator will be quite sure to hear something drop, and that very hard, if he tries to keep up his present methods.—*One of the "anonymous scribblers."*

It is just such senseless, malicious and untruthful stuff as this that is giving the Democracy of the State "that tired feeling." The man who would pen such a sentiment as this is an ass. Senator Vance's friends have kept very quiet, knowing full well that the palpable misrepresentations which have emanated from certain quarters could not sully the character of the great statesman, nor weaken the hold he has upon the hearts of North Carolinians.

Newbern Courier.]

We doubt much that Vance has a single enemy who is not actuated in his enmity on private, personal grounds. If there is one who is not, will you be so kind as to name him? His name ought to be painted on the skies, for the condition of a mind which permits the facts in the case to so bias his opinion can be nothing more than the rarest production of Nature yet on earth.

[Wil. Messenger, Feb. 16, 1894.]

A farmer, a Democrat and a Confederate soldier, writes us this concerning the noble and able Vance who has never been untrue to the people:

"When the press of North Carolina dare to say one word to mar the happiness of Zeb. Vance it tramples on the heart strings of every lover of good Government in North Carolina."

[Newbern Journal, Feb. 14, 1893.

"What is the News?" Senator Vance having written a letter explaining his attitude towards Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Simmons having replied, it is now for the Senate to consider the matter of confirmation in the light thus afforded. Personal interests sink into insignificance in comparison with the public good.

The Charlotte News of Monday says: "A postal card passed through the Charlotte office last Saturday on which was written: 'Neither shall thy name any more be called Zebulon, but Simmons Regulator, and I have given unto thee all the land of Carolina for an everlasting possession.'"

And so on, and so on.

Peckham Defeated.

A Press dispatch of Feb. 16th from Washington says: There was grim determination manifested in the Senate this morning to push forward to the Peckham case at the earliest possible moment. The contending leaders were on the ground early and there appeared to be little change in the personnel of the opposing forces.

The first half hour of the executive session was spent in routine business, when Senator Vilas took the floor and began a speech which lasted for more than an hour, and was in the defense of the right of the President to appoint whom he pleased for this or any office, qualification alone to be considered. He then entered into a long discussion of the merits of the case, and read numerous letters from distinguished attorneys going to show that Mr. Peckham was in every way fitted for the exalted place to which he had been nominated. He also sought to show that the nominee's disposition and alleged ill temper was not as had been represented, but, on the contrary, he was thoroughly equipped for the duties of a jurist. He also explained the transaction in which Mr. Peckham was said to have telegraphed Judge Caldwell in regard to a recent decision of his in a certain railroad case.

Senator Mitchell, one of the Republican members of the committee, followed in a brief speech in which he said he had examined all of the alleged charges and had reached the conclusion that there was nothing in them that in any way interfered with the discharge of his duty as a member of the Supreme court. For that reason he believed it proper that he should be confirmed.

Senator George, a Democratic member of the committee, who it will be remembered, opposed the confirmation of Judge Hornblower, consumed the time allotted to him in explaining why he now endorsed Mr. Peckham. His reason was that the charges in the two cases were entirely different and that in Mr. Peckham's case they had been disproved.

At 3 o'clock Senator Vilas finished his speech and Senator Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, began a speech in advocacy of the confirmation. He spoke briefly and was followed at 3:30 o'clock by Senator George, of the committee, who favored confirmation. Senator George was one of the anti-Hornblower men, both in committee and on the floor.

HOW THE VOTE STOOD.

A vote was reached at 8:55 o'clock, resulting in the rejection of the nomination by a vote of 41 to 32.

The vote was as follows: For confirmation: Democrats—Senators Bate, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffery, Faulkner, George, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Lindsay, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Pascoe, Ransom, Roach, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, and White of Louisiana. Republicans—Senators Dixon, Hale, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Squire and Stockbridge. Populist—Senator Kyle. Total 32.

Against confirmation—Senators Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Galliger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Manderson, Morrill, Perkins, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Washburn and Wilson. Democrats—Senators Berry, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Gibson, Gorman, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, McLaurin, Murphy, Hill, Pugh, Vest and White of California. Populists—Senators Allen and Peffer. Total 41.

This shows twenty-three Democrats, eight Republicans and one Populist voting for confirmation, and fifteen Democrats, twenty-four Republicans and two Populists voting against.

The pairs were as follows: Senators McMillan for, with Vance against; Morgan for, with Quay against; Smith for, with Wolcott against; Camden for, with Jones of Nevada, against.

The Senate now consists of eighty-five members and this vote accounts for all but twelve of that number.

It was the intention of the opponents of Mr. Pickham to have done no talking, but when Senator George had finished Senators White, of California, Democrat, and Hawley, spoke, perhaps, three minutes each, stating why they could not assist in confirming Mr. Peckham, each of these gentlemen affirming their belief that there was sufficient in what had become before the Senate to justify its adverse action.

The anti-Peckham men discovered early in the afternoon what they claimed was an effort on the part of the administration leaders to consume the time in debate and force a postment of the vote until Monday. A hasty conference resulted, and a number of Peckham Democrats declared that they would not countenance such a proceeding. When it was then found that the vote was to be reached during this sitting, the opponents of Mr. Peckham sought to force the vote after each speech. The vote was finally taken as before given and after some time spent in straightening out the pairs, the Senate adjourned.

Senator Hill refuses to discuss the matter.

The President was informed of the defeat of the Peckham nomination within a few minutes after it had been rejected. A prominent Senator sent a telegram to Mr. Cleveland over the wire running from the Senate to the White House.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

FREE.

A valuable 64-page medical reference book for men and women will be sent free to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps and mentioning this paper, by addressing Dr. Hathaway & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

One of the Dispersed Abroad.

WILKESBORO, N. C., Feb'y 19, 1894.

MR. EDITOR:—A few days ago I got a copy of your valuable paper, the first one I have seen in several years, and in it I read the Fuller trial. It makes me feel sad to think such should ever occur in the dear old town I once lived in. I was personally acquainted with both parties, and thought a great deal of them, but have not seen either one in some time as I left that country in 1885 and went West to seek my fortune as a great many other young men do. I was only 19 years old when I left home. I first went to Texas, and in that State and several other Western States I spent three years and not liking the country or finding my fortune as I expected to I came back to the Old North State and landed at Fayetteville near my old home, which is three miles east of Fayetteville on the old plank road. After spending a few months at home I became dissatisfied and concluded to try the mountains of Western North Carolina, where I am now located and in what I think is the garden spot of the world. I am in the grocery business at this booming little town where I expect to stay as long as I live.

Wishing your valuable paper and all its readers much success I will close as this is my first attempt to write for any paper.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE W. HOLMES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1,000 TEA PLANTS.—These Plants are one year old; of the same stock and out of the same orchard from which the Tea exhibited at the World's Fair by Mrs. J. M. Smith was taken.

Descriptive circular and price list sent upon application to
ANDREW BROADFOOT,
Fayetteville, N. C.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, INK, PENCILS, &c., at KING BROS., Druggists, next to post office.

SAWED SHINGLES.—Pine, Juniper or Cypress. Every shingle warranted perfect. Orders solicited. Special low prices for car load lots. WALTER WATSON.

MISS BUSH,
EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER,
SHEETZ HOUSE, HAY STREET.

ELY'S GARDEN SEEDS.—Two papers for 5c. at KING BROS., next to post office.

200 BALES OF COUNTRY HAY, 50 to 100 lbs. bales, for sale cheap by
WALTER WATSON.

FOR RENT.—The Old Welsh Blacksmith and Carriage Shops. Enquire of
WALTER WATSON.

"The Atlantic Pharmacy" opposite the Short Cut Depot will save you Haymount people a long walk.

Fresh Seed at "The Atlantic" Pharmacy near Short Cut Depot.

"Sedberry" does not sell "old" GARDEN SEED.

"COLUMBIA BICYCLES," best made, high grade. CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY,
Sole Agent.

Fresh Garden Seed
AT SEDBERRY'S.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

CALL and see the "94 Models" of "COLUMBIA BICYCLES" just received by
CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

The Japanese Pile Cure is the only proper application for internal piles and is guaranteed in every case by King Bros.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria, wakefulness, bad dreams and softening of the brain quickly cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Inflamed itching, burning, crusty and scaly skin and scalp of infants soothed and cured by Johnson's Oriental soap. Sold by King Bros

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

King Bros. recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, and lame back, it quickly relieves pain.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumbscrew. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.
MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

INHERITED SCROFULA

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DOCTORS often fail TO Cure.

Eminent specialists are consulted in vain, change of scene and climate have no effect. Your case seems hopeless. Do not Despair. The ELECTROPOISE cures such cases. Read the testimony of North Carolina's best citizens.

Electropoise (TRADE MARK) "Cures when all else fails."

Rev. R. C. Beaman, of DURHAM, says "he has used the Electropoise with marked benefit, and would not be without it."

Mr. Ralph D. Williams, DURHAM, N. C., says: "The Electropoise cured me of BRIGHT'S DISEASE."

"Be wise with your fellows." WRITE US.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
Washington, D. C. 72

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

WOMANS WORK If you wish to engage in a paying business at home, address Dr. J. B. MARCHISI CO., Utica, N. Y.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Miss Maria PARLOA'S COOK BOOK
containing 100 recipes which she has lately written for the Liebig Company.
SENT FREE
on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York. Drop a postal for it and always buy
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF
2-22-94 4t

H. H. H.

We have secured the agency for the "D. M. Barranger Plow." Answers the same purpose as the "Dixie" and the "Samson Upright." Two plows in one. The following is a sample of a lot of recommendations we have for it:

"I used the D M. Barringer Plow last season and found it the cheapest and best plow that was ever used on my farm. None of my hands wanted to work with any other plow."
(Signed) N. T. McLEAN.

Call and see.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

From the number of cards issued we will give away a large
Number of Presents
during the first week in April. You have nearly two months yet. Get a card—you will trade $5.00 worth of Hardware before that time. Buy from us and secure a present.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

AT MOORE'S NEW BOOKSTORE YOU WILL FIND A NEW
Lot of Tablets, Box Paper,
AND A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY AT BOTTOM PRICES.
Call and Examine.

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"The World and Its People by Sunlight."
Art Series No. 1.
COUPON NO 1.
Numbers Change Each Week.
Send or bring this week two coupons, together with fifteen cents, and you will receive Portfolio No. 1 of "THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT."
For particulars see other column.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD
GROCERIES,
BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?
ARE YOU AWARE
That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep
Fresh Goods at all Times?
WELL IT'S A FACT
If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.
Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
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Toilet Glass Water Sets.
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D. A. McMILLAN,
11-23-93 *FAYETTEVILLE.*

Opera Lights
IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS
CIGARETTE
OF THE
National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.
IT IS THE BEST
Cigarette in Fayetteville.
CALL AND TRY IT.
A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.

ASK FOR
Tenney's NEW YORK.
ORANGE
FRUIT SLICES
IN SEALED PACKAGES
AT
A. S. Huske's Grocery.
ALSO
FRESH STOCK OF ROYSTER'S FINE FANCY CANDIES.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER,
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2-23-93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

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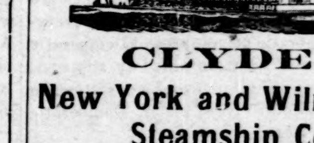
FOR GIRLS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE EASTER TERM OF THE FIFTY-Second School Year will begin
January 25th, 1894.
Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector.
1-4-93 2m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.



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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
CROATAN..........Saturday, Feb. 17
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Feb. 24

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Feb. 17
CROATAN..........Saturday, Feb. 24

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
PAWNEE..........Tuesday, Feb. 17
CROATAN..........Tuesday, Feb. 20

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
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Begin the New Year
BY SUBSCRIBING FOR SOME MAGAZINE OR ILLUSTRATED PAPER
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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

REMOVAL.
INCREASED
FACILITIES
NECESSITATED
by a rapidly growing business
nearly 2,000 more square feet of room at my
PRESENT STAND,
NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,
and four doors above my former place of business.
EVERYTHING IN
Fancy and Staple Groceries.
Fresh :-: Goods
CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.
AGENT FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Choice Roasted Coffees.
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1-4-94

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..........FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EPPS'S COCOA, &c.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.—Bicycles.
WILLIAM G. LEDUC—Land Mortgage Sale.
NIMOCKS & COOK—Fire and Tornado Insurance.
GEORGE N. HOFFMAN—Practical Card Engraver.
WALTER WATSON—Sawed Shingles—see Special.
KING BROS.—Blank Books, Paper, &c.—see Special.
H. I. McDUFFIE—New York Life Insurance Company.
ANDREW BROADFOOT—1,000 Tea Plants—see Special.
JOHN UNDERWOOD—Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.
J. M. LAMB—Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

No news from the escaped prisoners as yet.

Mr. W. C. Troy has purchased (and moved into with his family) the old Ann Colvin residence on Haymount.

Messrs. Geo. Burns and J. B. Underwood Jr., are attending the Newbern Fair. Mr. Burns's famous race-horse Charlie G., will contest for several of the purses.

We understand that Gen. LeDuc, receiver of the People's National Bank, will soon declare another dividend of ten per cent. He has already paid depositors sixty per cent. of their deposits.

Mrs. Morrow's Home.

Mrs. Morrow has remodeled and greatly improved the old Hobbs house on Haymount. Mrs. Morrow will make this historic old house her future home.

Rev Edward M. Gushee, D. D., who has been preaching at St. John's Church the last two Sundays, is the Rector of an Episcopal Church in Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Gushee will preach two more Sundays at St. John's.

A Good Investment.

We are informed by Col. W. S. Cook that all the offices in the new Pythian building have been rented.

That's a showing, we should say, hard to beat in these hard times.

Mr. W. P. Fife.

Mr. Fife in a private letter to the editor of the OBSERVER says: I do desire the people to hear this man (Mr. Oakes). He is grand, and no man loves Fayetteville and her interest more than I myself. I hope to get there during the meeting for some little time. We closed a grand meeting at Columbus, Miss., on the 16th.

We saw the other day a photograph of Eccles Park and pond taken by Mr. Jennings Pemberton during the cold snap when the trees and ground were covered with a thick coating of ice and sleet. It is a grand sight and is worth preserving for future generations. The picture is beautifully finished and we venture to say could not be surpassed by any artist.

There was a large congregation at the Presbyterian Church last night to hear the Rev. Mr. Oakes. He is a man of good presence, has fine manners and a very pleasing voice. He preached a very forcible and convincing sermon, which was listened to with rapt interest by the congregation. We bespeak for him large congregations in the progress of his good work.

A Fayettevillian's Victory.

Mr. J. A. Burns' horse, G. A. B., won the 2:40 class race at the great Newbern Fair Tuesday against a large field of fine racers. It was a trotting to harness race, mile heat, best three in five. Mr. Biggs who is such a favorite with all sporting men of this city drove the horse, and we understand in great style. The purse was $225. We tender you our congratulations, Mr. Burns, and hope you will be as successful in the other races for which your horses are entered.

Register—Evans.

Idaho, the residence of Mr. Oliver Evans was the scene of a quiet but beautiful wedding yesterday at noon. Miss Jane Evans, the charming daughter of the late James Evans, Esq., was united in marriage to Mr. F. P. Register, formerly of Bladen county but now a prosperous resident of Georgia. Rev. Dr. Hill performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The happy pair left last night for their future home in Georgia. The OBSERVER extends its congratulations and wishes them unbounded happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Latimer and children, of Wilmington, were guests of the Hotel LaFayette last week. Mrs. Latimer, it will be remembered, was Miss Anna Huske, daughter of the late Major B. R. Huske, of this city.

The North Carolina Baptist.

We copy the following editorial from the North Carolina Baptist which came out as usual last week a little begrimed with smoke, it is true, but as full of good religious thoughts as ever:

You have doubtless been curious to know why the Baptist is so much delayed this week, but the heading of this article and the dingy margins of your paper tell the tale. It is fire and water in abundance. On Tuesday night just as we were getting ready to go to press a lamp explosion in the editorial office set fire to our papers and books, and soon manuscripts, subscription books, reference and record books, all office furniture and stationery were a mass ot flames. The fire company with commendable promptness and alacrity were soon playing two streams on the fire and the dread element was gotten under control. All our material is damaged, by either fire water or smoke, so that it is only by the courtesy of the Fayetteville Printing Company that we are enabled to get out this week's issue.

Most of our records are gone and we will be at much trouble to reproduce our subscription books, and should there be any error in your name or date you will inform us. We will continue publication and not miss an issue. For three years we have under favor of God striven to advance His cause in this and other states and by Him we have been signally blessed and unto Him now we commit our efforts for the future. We have had many discouragements and difficulties, but of all, this is the greatest yet. We are not dismayed, but from the ashes and charred remains we hope to rise in newness of life and do greater things for God than ever before.

Many things lost we can never replace while others we will be forced to replace at once and at a considerable cost. Many of the noble brethren have been close to us in the past, but now in our greatest need we call on one and all of our subscribers to come to our rescue.

You can fully appreciate our loss and in your generous feeling and Christian sympathy we earnestly beg each and every subscriber to pay us now. Your promptness will be a measure of our appreciation and we assure you that those who express in a substantial way their sympathy for us will be considered our friends. Many of you are behind. Will you not go to the post office at once and send us your subscription? Send us your subscription for the next year.

We greatly appreciate and hold as sacred remembrance the kind and friendly expressions of sympathy and offers of help by the people of Fayetteville of all classes. Truly we are among our friends. Only three years we have been in their midst, and we have learned them to be a people of generous impulses, kind hearts and active sympathy. Especially do we wish to return thanks to the Fayetteville Fire Company for their prompt and valiant work for us, and to Mr. John E. Garrett, Manager of the Fayetteville Printing Company for services already rendered us and the kind tender of future favors.

Our loss is greater than can be estimated for there are many valuable things impossible to be replaced. We will be exceedingly thankful to the Secretaries and Presidents of the various Baptist Boards and Institutions in the State for reports, catalogues and records.

Again, we ask our subscribers to help us now. The paper will go on same size and style. We may be late next week also.

Col. Burgwyn.

The people of Fayetteville, and this writer especially, extend a cordial welcome to Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, the accomplished gentleman whom Mr. Cleveland has appointed U. S. Bank Examiner, and who now visits this city on business connected with the late People's National Bank. Col. Burgwyn was himself a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, and in that relation has a double claim to our regard, as it was his brother—the late Col. Harry Burgwyn, who fell at Gettysburg in command of the immortal 26th—that drilled the Lafayette Company, of this city, at Raleigh, and who received that company's vote for Lieut. Colonel of their (the 1st, or Bethel) Regiment.

Evans's Chapel—Colored.

The pastor and members of the new church desire their friends of both races, including strangers, to attend.

Services on Sunday February 25 at the New Methodist Church, (viz: Evans's Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion), preaching at 11 o'clock A. M., by the pastor; at 3 P. M. by Rev. W. H. Willis, pastor of Hay St., M. E. Church, South, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rt. Rev. Alexander Walters, Bishop of the Seventh Episcopal District of A. M. E. Zion Church in America. He is the youngest Bishop in the known world. All are cordially invited to be present.

Bishop Walters will lecture on Monday night in the interest of the new church. Subject: The Holy Land, Jerusalem, and Places of Interest.

To Northern Settlers.

The *Southern States*, a magazine published at Baltimore, Md., in the interest of immigration to the South, is printing in every number letters from Northern farmers who have settled in the South. Those letters make the most convincing and effective presentation of the attractions of the South in soil, climate, healthfulness, agricultural capabilities, &c., and every locality in the South should see that all the letters of this sort obtainable are sent to the *Southern States*. All Northern settlers in the South are invited by the Editor of the *Southern States* to write to him about their experiences in the South, &c., and their letters will be published.

The People's National Bank—Interesting Statistics.

The following facts about the defunct People's National Bank of this city, gathered from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, may prove of interest to our readers. The Bank went into the hands of Gen. Wm. G. LeDuc as receiver on the 20th of January, 1891:

The capital stock of this bank was $125,-000, and the receiver's collections from all sources have been $78,481.

Of the collections made, $61,581 was out of the assets and $16,900 out of the comptroller's assessment on the stockholders for the benefit of the creditors. The amount paid in dividends has been $60,270, which is 50 per cent. of the claims proved—the amount of claims proved being $120,547. Nominal value of assets $195,732.

The amount paid on loans and other disbursements was $1,049. The legal expenses were $2,316, and the amount of the receiver's salary and all other expenses was $8,803.

The balance in the hands of the comptroller and the receiver was $6,040.

Mr. Pulaski Cowper, of Raleigh, spent a few days in the city this week.

People and their Movements.

Miss Fannie Strange has returned from a visit to Mrs. Cochrau in New York.

We were glad to get a glimpse of our old friend, Rev. Dr. Hill, on Monday.

Miss Dot Manning, of Chapel Hill, is visiting her rister Mrs. Weldon Huske on Haymount.

Mrs. R. S. MacRae, of Chapel Hill, is visiting the family of Judge MacRae, on Haymount.

Miss Annie Evans, of Sherwood, has been visiting Miss Kate Alderman, on Russel street.

Mrs. Lee Holmes, of Wilmington, is on a visit to her aunts, the Misses Mallett on Rowan street.

Mrs. B. R. Huske and children, are on a visit to Mrs. Huske's father, Mr. William Oliver, of Newbern.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid, of Spout Spring, is visiting the family of Mr. Jno. D. Williams on Haymount.

Mrs. Ran. McMillan and two interesting little daughters, Grace and Jessie, are visiting relatives in Clinton.

Miss Nellie Morrison has returned home from a pleasant visit to Col. and Mrs. Walker Taylor, of Wilmington.

Mr. J. R. McDuffie, formerly a resident of Fayetteville, but now of Georgia, paid us a pleasant visit this week.

Miss Mary Carver, of Sherwood, spent several days in the city last week, the guest of Miss Katie D. McKethan.

Miss Clara Hodges, one of Fayetteville's favorite visitors, has been spending severa days with Miss Augusta McKethan, on Person street.

Mr. J. Marshall Williams has returned from a pleasant hunting and fishing trip to Orton plantation, where he has been the guest of Col. Murchison.

We were glad to see Mr. Owen Love, of Wilmington, in town last week. Mr. Love ir not traveling now, as he has charge of the business of the Gleaves Hardware Company.

Evangelistic Services.

Rev. E. W. Oakes began a series of special services in the Presbyterian Church last night. Members of all denominations and the people of the whole community are cordially invited to attend these services. Mr. Oakes comes nighly recommended by leading pastors in this State. Originally from Ireland, he came to this country in 1879, was educated at Union Seminary, and was until recently pastor of Bowdoin Square Baptish Church, Boston. He is a preacher of great eloquence and power. The services will begin at 8 P. M.

The New Court House.

To the Editor of the Observer:

I desire most respectfully to call the attention of the Board of County Commissioners, especially the Chairman, to the exposed and dangerous condition of the new Court House, as it is now.

In dangerous proximity to the building is the "cotton-platform" with the shed filled with cotton and other highly combustible material—such as waste cotton, shingles, empty oil casts etc., and I was told only a day or two since by one of the officials of the C. F. & Y. V. Rw., that there were fifty or more barrels of oil, in the shed and in that portion next towards the New Court House. How extremely dangerous, especially when we shall soon have the sweeping March winds upon us, and their usual "crop" of fires, and this splendid county building, at so great cost to the already heavily burdened taxpayers exposed as it is, to all the chances of fire, with the standing menace of oil nearly in hand reach of the main floor of the building?

It is the duty of the Commissioners, and in their absence of the chairman to see to it, and that immediately, that the oil and building that is upon the county lot is removed—and if is not done forthwith upon notice, he has the right and it is his highest duty to the people, whose servant he is, to take sufficient force and remove it, without any, the slightest delay.

With this oil so near, it might be questionable, whether any insurance could be collected, in case of loss by fire—the companies could certainly charge, and sustain the charge of neglect, as the contract of purchase I understand provided for the removal of the platform from the county lot, when notified.

This is a serious matter to the people who have this court house to pay for, and I hope attention will at once be given to the subject.

X

Lumber Bridge and Robeson News.

Rev. P. R. Law attended the recent meetings of Presbytery at Jonesboro and at Spout Springs.

Rev. D. M. McIver was dismissed to Orange Presbytery. Mr. McIver writes that he is much pleased with his new home in Lexington, N. C.

We are sorry to learn that Rev. Joseph Evans expects to leave our county soon. He has a call to churches of Clinton, Rock fish and Duplin Roads, in Wilmington Presbytery. Mr. Evans is an able preacher and a good man.

Mrs. Archie McFadyen and her interesting little daughter Annie, spent Sunday with her sisters Misses Eliza and Mary McDiarmid who are at school here.

Mrs. Jennet Graham of Cumberland and her son Mr. Joseph A. Graham, who was once a student in the school here spent Sunday with relatives.

At the recent examination in the Lumber Bridge High School the following pupils made an average of 95 or more: Misses Nora Malloy, Nelia Shaw, Fodie C. Malloy, Maggie Malloy, Lida Law, Allie Malloy and Mr. J. A. McGeachy.

The following are entitled to special mention for faithful work in the respective branches mentioned: Misses Lina Malloy, Mary S. McDonald and Lulu Bullard, English Grammar.

Miss Annie Black, Arithmetic.

Miss Mary D. Law, Music.

About 90 pupils have been enrolled, representing 6 counties.

To Make a Park of Court House Square.

The North Carolina Sun of this city says:

The Board of Aldermen of this city deserve the thanks of our citizens for the manner in which they are improving the streets. We learn that the principal streets will be graded just as soon as possible. That and good lights at night will very much add to the comfort of the people.

We should very much like to see the whole square on Gillespie and Franklin streets made a park, taking in the new Court House, with beautiful grass plots, trees, walks and settees. This would make our city one of the most delightful in the South.

Evangelist Fife Commends Rev. Mr. Oakes to Us.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 19, 1894.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

Rev. E. W. Oakes, of Boston, "who has been visiting various towns and cities of this State," informs me that he is to commence work in the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday night Feb. 21st, and I desire to say through the columns of your paper to my many friends in Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he is one of the grandest men I have ever met, and is filled with the "Holy Spirit" is very humble, and preaches the "Word of God" in its purity and simplicity. In fact I might say he is superior, (if possible) to Rev. Geo. C. Needham. I desire that all the people come to hear him, and hear him regularly, and they will receive great blessings from the presence of the "Lord." I love the people of Fayetteville very dearly, and pray God to bless them abundantly through this dear "servant of God" who will unfold the precious "Word" to them for the next few days. Assuring all of my prayers, I am with kind regards to the OBSERVER, yours for Christ.

W. P. FIFE.

5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The New York Life Insurance Company—of which Mr. H. I. McDuffie is the representative in this town—has bought and paid for three million dollars of the new 5 per cent. Gold Bonds which the Secretary of the United States Treasury recently put on the market. The issue of these bonds amounted to $50,-000,000, and the New York Life takes more of them than any other institution in the world. Such a splendid investment as this, in such times as these, will mean much to thinking people. Note well these points:

First—That the management of the NEW YORK LIFE believes in putting the policy-holders' money into securities of unquestioned stability.

Second—That men taking life insurance this year will certainly be influenced largely by this investment, because they will be quick to realize that the company dealing in this class of securities is the company for them

Third—How many life insurance companies are there whose finances are in such admirable condition as to enable them, on such short notice, to make a spot cash investment of this character.

Read the report of the financial condition of this great company in another column.

(*adv.*)

DIED.

COGDELL—At the home of his son Isham B. Cogdell, near Mexia, Texas, on the morning of Feb'y 6, 1894, DAVID L. COGDELL died of cancer of the stomach, aged about 66 years. He was born in Sampson county, N. C, but spent the major portion of his life in Cumberland county. Deceased had been a great sufferer for more than a year, but the last few weeks his suffering was intense. He came to Texas last November thinking the change of climate might improve his condition and to spend his latter days with his sons, all of whom live at and near the above place His condition puzzled the best doctors until he was almost gone. But the great consolation is that our father died in great peace and was anxious to depart and be at rest, and he declared that he knew that his Redeemer liveth and that there was a place prepared for him at the right hand of the Father. The deceased was married twice and leaves ten children to mourn his loss. His first wife was a daughter of the late Isham Blake of Fayetteville, N. C. There are many relatives and friends in Cumland, Robeson, Bladen and Sampson counties, N. C., who will read this notice with sadness, for a good man and a sincere christian has gone. Only one brother, Chas. H. Cogdell, Esq., of Cumberland county, N. C., and one sister, Mrs. John H Patterson of Tallessu, survive him. God grant that we may all meet our loved ones where parting shall be no more.

Mexia, Texas. J. F. C.

JESSUP—At Tyler, Texas, on January 31, 1894, of La grippe, in his 92nd year, Mr. JONATHAN JESSUP, formerly of Fayetteville, but for 23 years past a resident of Texas.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., held in their Lodge Room in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 16th day of February, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in harmony with His inscrutable will and counsel to call from Labor to Refreshment our esteemed and well beloved brother GEORGE ROSENTHAL, while still in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, and, whereas, in this dispensation of Divine Providence we realize that this Lodge has lost a faithful and worthy member and the Masonic Fraternity a brother who by reason of his kindness of disposition, liberality of heart and mind and nobleness of character had won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we reverently bow in humble submission to the will of the omnipotent Jehovah and recognize the justice, mercy and love which are exemplified in every manifestation of His Divine Sovereignty, yet we desire to express our unfeigned sorrow at the removal from our number of one whose wisdom, prudence, virtue and brotherly kindness endeared him to every heart.

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy with the bereaved wife and family in this hour of grief and severe affliction and prayerfully commend them to the tender and solicitous care of the Great and Loving Father who never slumbers nor sleeps, but whose eye is continually turned in the direction of the distressed and the sorrowing.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and that an engrossed copy be signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary and forwarded to the family of deceased brother.

A. H. SLOCOMB,
J. W. YEREX,
K. LEWALD,
E. P. POWERS,
Committee.

Blood Poison

After Approach of Death, New Life by Taking Hood's.

Mr. Wm. E. Greenholts
Baltimore, Md.

"For four years I was in intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. It discharged freely and several times

Pieces of Bone Came Out.

Last February I had to take my bed for four weeks, and then it was I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon got on my feet, but was very weak and went to the Maryland University hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and continued taking Hood's. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in

Fine Health Ever Since.

I know if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained in weight from 147 a year ago to 170 pounds to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1812 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Good Roads

Says the Wilmington Star, and the same will apply to Cumberland:

Mr. John Sinnox, a promnent citizen of Paducah, Ky., thinks one of the great causes of the prosperity of his State generally and his city especially is "the excellent system of country roads the State has built and is building. Says he: "We utilize our convicts by making them work upon our roads. Take the city in which I live, for instance, and the good results of this idea are apparent. We have four big pikes or macadamized and well-graded roads running out from the city. On a rainy day when the farmer can't plow he'll hitch up his team, put a hogshead of tobacco or a load of corn on his wagon and come to town. In most sections of the United States he couldn't get to town on a rainy day with a loaded wagon on account of the mud. As it is in our country he saves a whole day, saves his team and his wagon and his temper, and the town merchants get the benefit of his trade." This question is worthy of the serious consideration of the people of Wilmington. Our merchants need all the country trade they can get, and a system of good roads is a long step in that direction.

That Wonderful Curfew.

The only town in which curfew is still rung is Fayetteville, N. C. Notwithstanding the abolition by statute in the sixteenth century of the custom of ringing the curfew in England this American town has kept it up for nearly two centuries or since it was first settled. The custom has very nearly lost its ancient significance—ordering the people to put out the fires on the hearths and to remain indoors for the night. Every evening curfew ushers in the night and bids farewell to the day that is done, and seldom are people seen on the streets after its sounds have ceased. It has never missed a night during the last century, and there is no disposition to abolish it. It also has a town crier, but in this it is not alone, Columbia, S. C., keeping up that custom, which, I believe, has fallen into disuse elsewhere.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Fayetteville is ahead of Wilson in the matter of time. The curfew is still rung there on time, namely, at sunset; but our city fathers have the peals of the bell rung out at 10:30 P. M., when the tippler must seek his own home and fireside, and not loiter in the bar rooms.—*Wilson Advance.*

So the 9 o'clock curfew at "Guilford Church" is rung at sunset!

Why Some Cities do not Prosper.

Some of our Southern contemporaries, says the Baltimore Herald, are discussing ways and means to build up local enterprises and give stability to the industries which have been planted in their vicinage. Their advice to their readers is admirable, and if followed, says the contemporary, could not help increasing the prosperity of the localities represented.

The discussion is valuable, as indicating why some towns and cities do not prosper. For instance, the Mobile News criticises the methods in vogue there and declares that the city can not prosper so long as men insist on doing as they do. After specifying certain methods of trade and a hesitating policy of investments, the News names "nine classes of people who hold back the community and block the wheels of progress."

There are those who go out of town to make purchases; who oppose improvements; who prefer old ruts to push on business; who imagine they own the town and are bound to run it; who think business can be run without advertising; who have no public spirit themselves, and deride those who have; who are chronic kickers against every movement they do not originate; who oppose public enterprises which do not directly benefit them, and who seek to run down and injure their fellow townsmen.

This, as the Herald remarks, is a formidable array of faults, and any city that has them is surely handicapped in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞EVERY PACKAGE☜
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

Notice is hereby given to witnesses and defendants that there will be a special term of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland to commence Monday the 16th day of April, 1894, for the trial of criminal causes. All parties who have been recognized or have given bond to appear at the May Term of the Court, and all witnesses for State and defendants will appear on the said 16th day of April at the Court House in the County of Cumberland.

J. M. LAMB,
Ch'n Board Co. Com.

2-22-94 8t

Q. K. NIMOCKS. A. J. COOK.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

Fire and Tornado Insurance

Representing the combined former Agencies of W. S. Cook, McNeill & Co., H. I. McDuffie and John Underwood,

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The "busy season" is at hand for Cyclones and Fires. Let us protect you against both.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS, VISITING CARDS, STREET AND MONOGRAM DIES and COMMERCIAL WORK.

Prices and samples on application.

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Now, Why?

SHOULD I INSURE IN THE

Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

1st Because Its financial standing is unquestioned, having had a quarter of a century of successful business experience and faithfully meeting every obligation.

2nd Because Its Assets are safely invested mainly in First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, and are largely in excess of its liabilities.

3rd Because It has deposited with the State Treasurer $100,000 for the security of all Policy Holders.

4th Because Its interest earnings on its Assets are the highest of any Company in the U. S., thereby giving the largest dividends to its Policy Holders, and consequently cheaper Insurance.

5th Because Its mortality is the lowest of any Company, thereby showing a careful selection of risks, and also contributing to cheaper Insurance.

6th Because Not one cent of its Assets are invested in Railroad Stocks or Bonds or other fluctuating securities, but are in First Mortgage Bonds, at less than one-half of the sworn value of the real estate upon which they are based.

7th Because It issues every desirable form of Policy Contract consistent with safe and most intelligent business management.

8th Because Its Policy Contracts are plain, simple and easily understood. Compare them with any others.

9th Because Its Policy has a definite Cash Value, Endorsed and Guaranteed upon its face, which is always available in cash or as a collateral loan.

10th Because Its Policy has a paid-up value by its own terms, and by the laws of the State, thereby making it non-forfeitable.

11th Because Its Policy is incontestable, and is so stated in the Contract.

12th Because Its patrons are rated among the best representative business men of the country, who investigate before they invest; and have insured in the Company for its full limit.

13th Because After careful investigation and examination by the Commissioners of Insurance in twenty-one different States. it has received their unqualified endorsement.

—AND—

Since its Financial Standing and Business Management has been proved to be one of the best; its Assets largely in excess of its Liabilities; it has $100,000 00 deposited with the State Treasurer for my security; its Interest Earnings being the very highest; its Mortality Rates being the very lowest; the investment of its Assets in First Mortgage Bonds on Real Estate. Its Plain, Clear and Definite Policy Contract; its Guaranteed Cash Values; its Non-forfeitable and Incontestable features; its low premium rates; its liberal Dividend distributions; together with the fact that it receives the patronage and endorsement of representative men of character, makes the Michigan Mutual Life well worth my consideration.

Call on

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
SPECIAL AGENT, K. OF P. BUILDING,
for further information.

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1894.

Assets,	$148,700,781 21
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent Standard),	131,675,151.03
Total Undivided Surplus,	$17,025,630.18
Income,	$13,863,646.95
New Insurance* written in 1893,	223,848,991.00
Outstanding Insurance,	779,156,678.0

*Not including revived policies paid-ups, or reversionary additions.

The NEW YORK LIFE'S Accumulation Policy contains no restrictions whatever, and only one condition, namely, the payment of premiums. It is incontestable from any cause after one year, allows a month's grace in payment of premiums, a reinstatement within six months if the insured is in good health, and its non-forfeiture provisions are self-acting in case no action is taken by the insured. After the Policy has been in force five full years, loans will be made thereon by the Company at 5 per cent. interest

JOHN A. McCALL,
President.

One form of Policy issued by The NEW YORK LIFE *guarantees* a Mortuary Dividend of 100 per cent in addition to policy annually for 20 years. Read the following testimonials:

Mr. Ed. C. Smith, book-keeper in the hardware house of Mr Walter Watson, says: "I carry $5,000 insurance in New York Life, and after paying the fourth annual premium on the same I receive the following statement from Mr. John A. McCall, President of the Company:

Face amount of your policy,	$5,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	458.00
Additional amount to be added if premium for the year beginning April, 1893, is paid,	114.50
Total Insurance for above year,	$5,572.50

Mr. C. D. Sedberry, says: "I carry $3,000 insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company, and just before making my fourth annual payment, I received the following statement from the President of the Company:

Face amount of your Policy,	$3,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	189.90
Additional amount to be added if the premium for the year beginning November, 1893, is paid,	63.30
Total insurance for above year,	$3,253.20

For rates and further particulars apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE, Ag't.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

—ARE AGENTS FOR—

RAMBLER BICYCLES.

WRITE OR ASK FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Land Mortgage Sale.

(ADVERTISEMENT RENEWED.)

By virtue of power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from James P. Robertson and wife, Emily J. Robertson to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated 23rd December, 1890, and duly registered in Book P, No. 4, page 420, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, March 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., seven hundred acres of land in 71st Township, Cumberland County, N. C., about 11 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of Rockfish Creek, lying between the Morganton and Chicken Roads, known as the J. L. Bryan or J. H. Flanner land. Terms cash

WILLIAM G. LEDUC, Receiver of The People's National Bank,
JAMES P. ROBERTSON.

R. P. BUXTON, Attorney

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 12, 1894—ts

—CALL AT—

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S

AND EXAMINE STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED

Rambler Bicycles.

Commissioner's Sale of Lots.

By virtue of an order in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in case of J. Phillips, Martha Morgan and others, being Partition Proceedings, I will, on Monday, March 19, 1894, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction for cash, the Lots known as "The David Torrance Property."

1st. A Lot known as the Poplar Spring or Grave Yard Lot.

2nd. A Lot on southern part of Haymount near Minor's, containing about 2 acres.

3rd. A Lot of about 4 acres, adjoining Newberry's, known as The Barge Lot.

N. W. RAY,
Commissioner.

2-15-94

Isochronism

—OR—

EXPERT WATCH MAKING.

MESSRS. WARREN PRIOR & SON have great pleasure in announcing the return

—OF—

Mr. B. F. GROHMAN,

who after twelve months spent with the leading Hartford, Connecticut, Jewellers, from whom he came to Messrs. Prior in 1890, has renewed his engagement with the latter.

Mr. GROHMAN was a pupil of the Messrs. Linderoth, of Stockholm, Sweeden, who secured the first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, for Chronometers, and to-day are one of the few celebrated watch makers of the world, Mr. Grohman himself having been entrusted with the care of the Royal Time pieces in the Palace of the King of Sweeden. He is thoroughly equipped for the repair of delicate and complicated Watches and Clocks. His successful work when here before will be recalled by Messrs. Prior's numerous patrons in North and South Carolina.

2-1-94 tf

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that William West and John West late of the County of Cumberland stands charged with murder of Frank Newell:

And Whereas, it appears that the said William West and John West have fled the State, or so conceals themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them:

Now, Therefore, I, Elias Carr, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said William West and John West, or $100 for the capture of either John or William West to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court-house in Fayetteville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminals to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the one hundred and eighteenth year of our American Independence.

ELIAS CARR.

By the Governor:
S. F. TELFAIR.
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

William West is about 50 years old; copper color; height 5 feet 9 inches; stoop shoulders; weigh 150 pounds.

John West is 23 years old; weight 165; full face; color, mulatto; forbidding countenance; eyes small; scar on his under lip. 2-15-94

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

HAVE YOUR

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

PUT IN FIRST CLASS ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale by Commissioner and Executor.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., I will, for purpose of partition as per said order, on Monday, March 19th, 1894, at 12 o'clock. at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public action,

1st. Two and two-thirds shares Stock in the Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

2nd. The Store on north side of Hay Street in Fayetteville, near the Dobbin House, and known as "The John Culbreth Store."

3rd. The House and Lot on the north side of Mumford street, in Fayetteville, known as "The Hockaday House."

4th. The House and Lot on south side of Mumford street, and known as "J Culbreth's Residence," which will be sold subject to the widow's dower therein.

5th. About 100 acres of Land in Robeson county, near Red Springs, known as "The Ruth Power's Place."

Terms: Purchasers will be required to pay at least one-third in cash. the balance to bear 8 per cent. and be due in six months, for which notes must be given.

R. M. NIMOCKS
Ex. and Com.

2-15-94

PUPILS

in VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, ART, LANGUAGES and ENGLISH. A limited number of BOARDERS desired. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
old Huske residence.

1-25-94 tf

The Championship

IN FLOUR STILL BELONGS TO

"PERFECTION,"

BECAUSE IT IS STILL

The Best and Cheapest Flour Sold.

FROM 50c. TO $1.00 SAVED ON EVERY BARREL BOUGHT.

A NICE LINE OF

Family and Staple Groceries

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Wagons, Plows and General Farming Utensils.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

NIMOCKS BROS,
No. 10 Hay Street.

Two Countrymen Meet,

AND ONE SAYS TO THE OTHER, DO YOU WANT TO

BUY FURNITURE

CHEAP

—IN—

Oak Walnut or Poplar

SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks, Lounges, Baby Carriages, Mattresses, Springs, Safes,

OR ANYTHING IN THAT LINE?

If so go to the cheapest place in Fayetteville.

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JRS.,

AND YOU WILL GET SUITED IN GOODS AND PRICE.

1-18-93 tf

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

Oak Mantles and Cabinets

COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.

We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

HAY STREET.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s GARDEN SEEDS

TRUCKERS TESTIFIFY TO THEIR SUPERIORITY.

Over 30 Medals and Awards Received at the World's Fair—More than all Competitors Combined.

Not One Paper of their Last Year's Seeds on Hand.

Buyers are entitled to their magnificent "*Manual of Everything for the Garden*"—the handsomest work of its kind ever issued. The extraordinary demand for Henderson's seeds last season has caused me to order an unusual supply. Persons who have been ordering direct can save postage and trouble by getting from me.

H. R. HORNE,
Sole Agent.

1-11-93

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.

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1-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

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—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

H. H. H.

Everybody who has a garden should have a

"PLANET JR. PLOW."

Call at our store and get a catalogue.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks Bonds and other Securities.

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills**. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable **Ayer's Pills**. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and **easy to take** of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's Pills**. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in an action therein pending, wherein The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company is plaintiff and The New Hanover Transit Company is defendant, the undersigned Commissioner will sell by public auction, for cash, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington, all and singular, the Real and Personal Property, Franchises, Rights and Privileges of said Transit Company, situate in said county at Carolina Beach, consisting of the entire line of railway extending from the Cape Fear river to the Atlantic Ocean at Carolina Beach, about 3½ miles in length, including road bed, tracks, sills, rights of way, all terminal property and facilities owned by said Transit Company, and the tract of land on Carolina Beach whereon stands the hotel, ladies' cottages, bath houses and bar room, together with all hotel, kitchen and household furniture, a wind mill and water tank with capacity of 18,000 gallons of water for supplying hotel and cottages; all rolling stock, consisting of one locomotive, four (4) passenger cars, one freight car and one hand car, all in good condition. Terms cash, and if not paid within ten days property to be resold.

JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Commissioner

2-8-94 4t

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR

You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,

think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets. 10c.

Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
RICE, CANNED GOODS,
in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

12-7-93

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"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

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and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term cammences on the eighteenth day of Januaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address
Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12-21-93

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IF YOU NEED

Pine, Poplar, Oak or Maple Lumber,

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US.

We will supply you at the lowest prices. Now is the time to buy FENCING, PALINGS, &c.

WE WILL BUY

50 Cords of Black Gum Logs,

six feet long, ten inches and up in diameter. Price $2.50 per cord.

CROSS CREEK M'F'G CO.

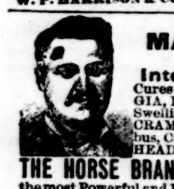
2-8-94 2t

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as executrix of Sidney J. Solms hereby notifies all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them, duly verified, on or before the 5th day of January, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. SOLMS.

R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Jan'y 25, 1894.



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Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.
THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.
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Medicated and Toilet. The Great **Skin Cure** and **Face Beautifier.** Ladies will find it the most **delicate** and **highly perfumed** Toilet Soap on the market. It is **absolutely pure.** Makes the **skin soft** and **velvety** and restores the lost **complexion;** is a luxury for the **Bath for Infants.** It stays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by
KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1894.

Senators Jones, of Ark., Vest, of Mo., and Mills, of Texas, the three good democrats charged with the important duty of preparing the amendments to the Wilson tariff bill which are to be submitted to the Senate Finance committee, have proven themselves giants and earned the gratitude of the country, which wants the tariff disposed of at the earliest possible moment, by completing their work, and as the other democratic members of the Finance committee have kept in touch with them in their work it is altogether probable that the amendments reported by them will all be adopted by the committee and that the Wilson bill will be before the Senate before the close of this week. This breaks the record in committee work on tariff bills and is highly creditable to the men who did it, but there is another thing that is even more creditable to them. The bill they have reported will be supported by every democratic Senator. The proposed amendments have not been made public, but they are all in one direction—that of increasing the revenue which the new tariff will produce. There are reasons for the belief that among the proposed amendments are a duty on coal, and on sugar, both raw and refined. The subcommittee made no change in the income tax. One of the principal reasons for largely increasing the revenue features of the tariff bill is that the democratic Senators are opposed to any further issue of bonds and propose to place the Treasury in such a condition that no one will be needed.

Had the House not adjourned Saturday on account of the sudden death of Representative Houk, of Ohio, who dropped dead Friday afternoon while visiting a friend, it is probable that Representative Bland's bill for the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury would have passed to-day. That it will pass early this week is the general expectation. There is much talk about the bill being vetoed by President Cleveland, but it is admitted by those who say they expect it to be vetoed that their expectations are not based upon any information they have received from the President. There is also some talk about submitting the bill to a democratic caucus and that may yet be done; not for the purpose of endorsing it but for the purpose of so changing it as to avoid the danger of a veto.

Senator Morgan, of Ala., who is chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, was at the time the annexation treaty was negotiated with the Representatives of the provisional government of Hawaii strongly in favor of annexation. For that reason it has been feared that he might not agree with his democratic colleagues—Senators Gray and Butler—on the sub-committee which has been making the investigation, as to the nature of the report to be made on the evidence taken by the sub-committee. I have just learned from a trustworthy source that those fears are entirely groundless, as the three Senators named are in accord and will all sign the majority report. The investigation is closed but the report may not be made to the Senate until after the tariff bill is passed.

The remains of the late Representative Houk, were accompanied to Ohio by a joint Congressional committee composed of the following: Representatives Hare, Springer, Bryan, Hulick, McKaig, Ellis of Oreg., and Ritchie, and Senators Brice, Sherman, Dubois, Hunton, Martin and Allen. Mr. Houk was much liked and the unexpected manner in which he died, while apparently in the best health, has caused great sorrow among his colleagues and friends.

The House committee on the Judiciary does not take any stock in either the beauties or benefits of woman's suffrage, as was shown by its prompt action in making an unfavorable report on the resolution of Representative Bell, of Colo., providing for a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the democratic Congressional campaign committee Senator Faulkner, of W. Va., was unanimously elected chairman and Lawrence Gardner and James L. Norris, of Washington, secretary and treasurer, respectively. Next week there is to be a joint meeting of this committee and the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, for the purpose of arranging the campaign work of this year.

The House Naval committee has reported adversely the resolution asking for an investigation of the granting of speed premiums to the constructors of naval vessels. The report exonerates our naval officers and holds up to public scorn J. Hale Sypher, ex Congressman and ex-carpet-bagger of La., and at present a Lobyist (and some say—something a shade or two blacker), who, the report says, instigated the charge for his own purpose, which it broadly intimates was to be bought off by the ship builders.

Around the World.

"Paul Jones," the Boston clubman, who has contracted to start on nothing and circumnavigate the globe, bringing back $5,000 with him, will start from the Boston Press Club between now and Feb. 22.

The World correspondent was informed to-night by an officer of the Press Club, who is also a member of the Atlantic Club, that the wager was made in good faith.

On the day of the start he will strip at the Press Club, and a committee of which Gen. Taylor, of the Globe, will be a member, will appraise his clothes. He will then set about earning money to buy them back. He will black boots, brush clothes, do anything in fact, and accept what is given him. If any one offers to treat he will accept, and sell his drink to some one else. When he gets his clothes he will go on the street and earn money in any legitimate way he can to go on to New York, whence he will sail for England. He has already made a contract with an Atlantic liner to take him over for his services as dishwasher.

The World correspondent has met Mr. Jones. He is a cultivated gentleman of means. His money will be locked up in a safe deposit vault here and the keys left behind. The wager grew out of Mr. Jones' theory that any man can get rich in a short time if he will only "swallow his pride." This he proposes to do for a year, though he is a sensitive man. He expects to resume his former habits of life after returning.

How She Became a Missionary.

"I'm doing missionary work a good deal of the time," was the reply of one of the most charming women of New York, to a friend, who asked how she busied herself. "I see by your looks you wonder what I mean by that. I'll tell you. A few years ago life was a burden to me. I had been a victim to female weakness of the most aggravated character for a long time, and the doctors failed to help me. Existence was a long, steady, terrible torture—a lingering, living death. One day I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised in the newspaper. Something in the advertisement impressed me favorably. I caught at the glimmer of hope it held out as the drowning man is said to catch at a straw. Still, I did not dare to hope. But I got the medicine, and behold the result! I feel so well, so strong, and O. so thankful, that I go about telling other women what saved me. In no other way can I so well show my gratitude to God, and to the man who has proved such a benefactor of women, and my love for my suffering sisterhood."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men: No. 2 for Women: No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

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—AT—

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—THE—

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Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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HOME AND FARM is recognized as the leader in enterprising agricultural journalism. It has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and is more attractive than ever. Its list of contributors contains the names of practical farmers all over the South. Its Home Department is unsurpassed. Its department devoted to children is a well spring of pleasure in every household. Renew your subscription to THE OBSERVER and get this great agricultural and home journal FREE FOR ONE YEAR

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Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

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to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
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New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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BOY DIXIE PLOWS,
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SPADES,
FORKS,
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SINGLE TREES,
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SHOVELS,
RAKES,
MATTOX,
BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

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Cut out the Coupons printed in the OBSERVER and save money. They are as good as United States Currency.

2 of them, numbered alike and 15 cents, entitle any one sending same to our office to receive

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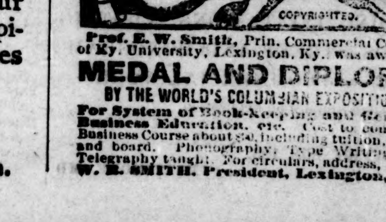

Prof. E. W. Smith, Prin. Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., was awarded

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Every subscriber to this remarkable clubbing proposition is entitled to enter TWO PRIZE CONTESTS, sending his guesses for

The $1,000 Cotton Crop Contest,

in which there are FOUR PRIZES offered for the nearest estimates of the size of the cotton crop of 1893-'4, now being marketed, and award to be made as soon as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announces the official crop figures, $400 IN GOLD for nearest guess to the crop, $200 prize for second, $200 prize for third, $100 for fourth, $100 for fifth.

Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,7.7
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935,082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,70.,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

Missing Word Contest.

Supply the missing word in the following sentence:

"In society the all absorbing topic in England during the quarter was the Prince of Wales and the............affair."

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200. If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 100, each $12.50, &c.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W. System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

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General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

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AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	*No. 501, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51		12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45		
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 07			
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	6 00	
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25	6 35	1 57
Leave Selma...	2 45			
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15		4 00
Arrive Florence.	7 05	3 27		6 15

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 05	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 00	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 13	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	10 60
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	‡No. 500, N. Y. and Fla Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Leave Florence.	7 30	7 05		11 59
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20 A. M.		2 23
Leave Selma...	12 10			
Arrive Wilson..	1 (5	11 18		4 30

	No. 48 Daily.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40	8 37
Leave Goldsboro	12 03	9 48
Arrive Wilson..	12 45	10 35

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05		
Arrive Weldon..	3 17	12 56		6 01
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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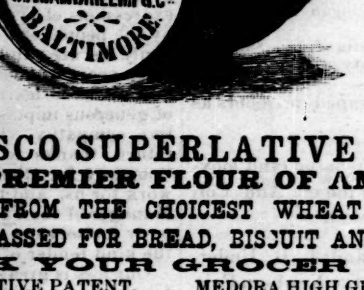

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